

SHE GAVE UP ALL HER WORK On Account of Her Weakness, But Cardui, the Woman's Tonic, Brought Back Strength.

Summit, Va.—Mrs. Leonora Walker, of this place, has the following to say regarding her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic: "Before I began to take Cardui, I suffered with womanly troubles, and, also, with what I thought was stomach trouble. I was so weak, I had to give up all my housework; and could not do any of the cooking."

I commenced taking Cardui, the woman's tonic, and after the third day I began to feel better. Have now used five bottles, and am well, and can do all of my housework and cooking by myself. In fact, I feel like a new woman."

I shall be only too glad to do anything I can, to help praise the Cardui Home Treatment, for it is so good for suffering women. I shall never be without it."

For over half a century, Cardui has been helping to build weak, nervous, tired-out women, back to strength and health. It goes to the seat of the trouble and builds up womanly strength where it is most needed.

Cardui may be the very medicine your system has long been needing. Get a bottle from your druggist today. It cannot harm you, and should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of others.

N. B.—Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 84-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request. Adv.

DIDN'T HAVE TO ADOPT IT

Old Gentleman Merely Offered Hint to Clerk of the Meteorological Department.

He entered the meteorological office and, said in his jerky way:

"This 'ere's where you give out weather predictions, ain't it?"

The clerk nodded.

"Well," continued the old man, "I thought as how I would come up and give you some useful tips."

"Yes?" replied the clerk, politely.

"I've watched very carefully, an' I find that ye ain't always right."

"No; we sometimes make mistakes."

"Course you do. We all do sometimes. Now, I was thinkin' as how a line that used to be on the auction handbills down in our county might do just rate on your weather predictions and save you a lot of explainin'."

"What was the line?"

"Wind an' weather permittin'."

He went down without waiting to say good-bye.

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT, BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Make It Thick, Glossy, Wavy, Luxuriant and Remove Dandruff—Real Surprise for You.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and just try it. Adv.

Her Way.

Joe—What is the easiest way to drive a nail without smashing my fingers?

Josephine—Hold the hammer in both hands.—Ohio Sun Dial.

Accounted For.

"There is a lot of spirit in that song."

"That is why it keeps haunting you."

In for Speeding.

Bix—It's pretty hard for a man to find work after he's been in jail!

Dix—Yes, unless he's a chauffeur.

The political candidate who "also ran" believes the country is short of asylums for hopeless idiots.

CARE FOR MACHINERY

Properly Housed Farm Implements Means Big Saving.

Tools Should Be Well Selected, Kept in Good Repair and Adjustment, Oiled Thoroughly and Cleaned Before Housing.

In traveling over the country, the ordinary observer is unfavorably impressed with the methods now commonly found in use by many farmers for taking care of their machinery. As a general rule, the prosperity of a farmer may be estimated by the way



Profits of Many Farmers Are Found in Such "Junk Heaps" as This.

he cares for his machinery. Poor care indicates shiftlessness, waste, lack of energy and the necessity of buying more machinery in a short time. Good care, on the other hand, indicates prosperity, development, bank deposits, and long-lived machinery.

To properly care for the farm implements means that they must be well selected, kept in good repair and adjustment, oiled thoroughly, cleaned before housing, and have all wearing parts well greased when not in use, and painted when necessary, and must be properly housed. To neglect any of the lines of care mentioned, means serious damage and loss to the machinery.

There is no question but that to properly house machinery is a great saving, as it not only adds a great deal to the life of the machine but it also adds to the general appearance of the farm. It is generally found that where a farmer is interested enough in his tools to properly house them, he is interested enough in them to care for them otherwise.

To "house" machinery does not mean merely to put it in some tumble-down, leaky shed, or combined machine-shed and hen-roost.

A great deal of machinery can be placed in a small space if properly arranged. At the time of storing it the machinery should be placed in the shed according to the time it will have to be removed. The machinery that will be used late in the season should be placed in the back of the shed and that which is to be used early in the season should be placed in front. In this way it will not be necessary to remove a great deal of machinery in order to get what is needed first.

Do not forget that the implements and machines on the farm represent an investment, and that when exposed to the weather they deteriorate and original cost a heavier charge against the equipment. Dew, rain and sunshine may cause greater



A Too Common Farm Scene.

deterioration in expensive implements than ordinary use. To leave the implements at the end of the rows or in the field without shelter means great loss. No progressive farmer can afford it.

Binders, mowers, hay presses, tractors, silage cutters and other machines represent considerable capital.

Keeping Horses at Work.

As many die from lack of work as from overwork. A horse standing idle on a full ration finds his digestive and excretory organs overtaxed, with the result that poisonous elements form in the alimentary tract. These may be stored up in the blood and become active only when the horse is again put to work, or may become immediately effective. The horse that is not doing his usual amount of work should be put on a very much lighter ration than ordinary.

Waste of Grain.

It is scarcely worse to have wide cracks in the granary than in the stables with the wind whistling around in cold weather. Either way is a great waste of grain, though if the cracks are kept from the stock they do not have to suffer doubly.

Bunching Vegetables.

Red tape is being used more and more for the bunching of vegetables. It adds materially to the attractiveness of the vegetables and the cost is only slightly greater than twine.

and it is economy to shelter and care for them when not in use. A tool shed costs little compared to the risk of protecting the implements. The shed is really insurance upon the implements from sun, rain and rust.

Even the small tools, such as single stocks, shovels, sweeps, hoes, spades, double shovels and cultivators need shelter. And there is another advantage besides the loss in deterioration, that is in saving time. When the implements, large and small, are always left in the tool house the hand knows where to find them and does not lose time hunting for the wrench, the shovels, the sweeps, the oil can or the garden plow.

VALUE OF BAGGING GRAPES

Serves to Exclude Both Fungus Germs and Insects, Both of Which Pests Destroy Whole Crops.

When grapes are bagged at an early stage there is hardly any work in the fruit line that pays better. It practically assumes a perfect bunch. The time to bag them is just as soon as the flowering assures a perfect bunch. The time to bag them is just as the flowering is over. Many insects and blights are not long in finding out a bunch of grapes, and though a week or two after flowering would be soon enough, in all probability, it is better to do the work as soon as the flowers fade. Almost everyone is familiar with the length of a bunch of grapes, and in bagging all one has to do is to place the bunch inside of a bag of sufficient length, give the mouth of the bag a folding or twist-



Niagara Grapes Grown in Bags.

ing together, and then pinning the mouth, and the work is done and the bunch is safe. With the closing and fastening of the mouth of the bag it both excludes fungus germs and all insects, both of which pests destroy whole crops often where not molested.—Market Growers' Journal.

Peahay for Fattening Lamb.

Peahay made by cutting Canada field peas after the bloom and before the pods were formed, was fed to fattening lambs at the South Dakota station. It was a very palatable roughage and highly relished by the lambs. With the exception of the two lots that received alfalfa, and the lot that received sweet clover, more uniform gains were made than with either of the other lots. It is an advantage to secure uniform gains as the lambs are in a better condition for the market. This trial also emphasizes the importance of feeding a legume as a roughage.

Watch Heifers Carefully.

Watch the heifers carefully about calving time. A little care at the proper time often will be the means of averting the loss of a fine calf, its mother, or both.

Cheapening the Rations.

The Iowa station has found that a small amount of oil meal or cottonseed meal added to corn and oats improves and cheapens the ration for work horses. A mixture of 77 pounds of shelled corn, 15 pounds of oats and eight pounds of oil meal gave somewhat better results than oil meal, and the ration was a little cheaper in the proportion of 79 pounds of corn, 15 pounds oats and 6 pounds oil meal.

Waste in Selling Hogs.

It does not require great ability in figures to show that there is a great deal of waste in selling hogs when they are only half fed out. It seldom pays to feed corn to pigs after they are ready to be marketed. Corn is not as palatable as fat hogs. It can be kept until the market advances.

Caring for Separator.

Cream separators cost money and they will last twice as long if they are kept perfectly clean and all the bright parts are polished every day. Rust has no place with the separator.

MAKING USE OF WATER

Requirements Reduced by Thorough Cultivation of Soil.

Deep and Frequent Plowing So That Weathering of Winter May Be Felt to Great Depths and Strongly Is of Importance.

(By W. C. PALMER, North Dakota Agricultural College.)

One of the limiting factors in crop production in the dry farming region is water. How to make it go as far as possible is fully as important as getting it into the soil and keeping it there. Dr. Wiltsoe of Utah prepared a paper for the Dry Farming Congress entitled, "How to Reduce the Water Requirements of Plants." It was in one sense epoch making. He opened with the statement that it required from 300 to 3000 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry matter. He quoted the experiment of Pagnous of France who found that on poor soil it required 1169 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry matter, while on fertile soil it required but 574. Experiments in Utah brought out similar results—for instance corn grown on a naturally fertile piece of land required 908 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry matter. When manured it required but 612, adding some sodium nitrate in addition to the manure reduced it to 585. In another experiment corn grown on sandy loam not cultivated required 663 pounds of water. When cultivated it was reduced to 252. On clay loam not cultivated 535 pounds were required. Cultivating reduced it to 428. On clay soil not cultivated 753 pounds was the requirement—when cultivated this was reduced to 582.

The significance of these figures is not easy to estimate. In most sections even in humid and irrigated ones but especially in the dry farming regions water is the limiting factor in crop production. By having the soil well provided with available plant food the plant can make more growth with a given amount of water—just as one would have to eat more soup if it were thin than if thick to supply a given amount of food. Manuring by putting more plant food in the soil increases production without increasing the moisture requirements. Cultivating by keeping the moisture from evaporating makes ideal conditions for germs to work on the inert plant food, making it available and so a larger plant growth. Part of the value of the summer-fallow comes from the plant food made available and not alone from saving up moisture.

He sums up as follows: "At the present time the only means possessed by the farmer for controlling transpiration and making possible maximum crops with the minimum amount of water in a properly tilled soil is to keep the soil as fertile as possible. In the light of this principle the practice usually recommended for the storing of water and for the prevention of the direct evaporation of water from the soil are emphasized. Deep and frequent plowing, preferably in the fall, so that the weathering of the winter may be felt to great depths and strongly, is of the first importance in liberating plant food. Cultivation which has been recommended for the prevention of the direct evaporation of water is of itself an effective factor in setting free plant food and thus in reducing the amount of water required by plants.

The experiments at the Utah station referred to bring out most strikingly the value of cultivation in reducing transpiration.

Sheep on Short Pastures.

Sheep eat more closely than cattle and can do well on shorter pasture. Where the grazing is plentiful sheep can feed upon what is most palatable to them, and the cattle eat what they relish most.

Disinfectants Necessary.

In no other place on the farm are disinfectants so necessary as in the hog houses and yards. Whitewash should be used about the house at least once during the year. Every two or three weeks the houses, feeding floors and troughs should be sprayed with a disinfectant. The tar disinfectants are the most convenient to employ. These should be used in not less than two per cent. water solutions. An occasional spraying or dipping of the hogs in a one per cent. water solution should be practiced.

Clipping Fowls' Wings.

Some poultrymen do not believe in cutting a fowl's wings by clipping off the quills, as it makes them look unsightly. Instead they spread out the wing and cut the feather portion from the quill. This leaves bare quills, and when the wing is closed, it rarely shows that the wing has been tampered with. Only the one wing is thus cut.

Seville, Spain, annually harvests more than 50,000 tons of oranges.

Thrilling Tribute.

A lady called up over the phone to inquire if we sing in the Methodist choir. The inquiry itself is a tribute to the piety and spirituality which have thrilled us inwardly, however poor an exterior manifestation we have been able to make of them.—Houston Post.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Does Yours?

"Are you fond of moving pictures?" "No, but my wife makes me do it every Sunday whether I like it or not."

A heavy weight sweetheart works havoc with the freshly tailored creases in a young man's trousers.

A man is known by his lawyer and a woman is known by her doctor.

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to the rear because

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400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in England, especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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